VERITABLE SABBATH. All Work Is Stopped, Saloons and Shops Close Up, and Eleven Praying Hands of Women Go from the Crowded Church to Hold Services in Houses—Many Converts.

Not since the cholora scare has the little town of Babylon experienced such excitement as was witnessed there yesterday. Babylor s ordinarily a quiet town in the winter and early spring, but yesterday the streets crowded from early morning until late at night. The cause of all this life and excitement was the opening of a big religious re-vival, which is to continue throughout the rest of this week and end up with a grand finale on Sunday next.

The idea of holding a grand union religious revival originated about a month ago in the Young Men's Christian Association. The young men have held religious revivals on a small scale before, but it was decided a month age to hold a revival of gigantic proportions, one which would suspend business and every thing else but song and prayer for several days, and with this end in view the societies of Christian Endeavor of the local Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches were invited to assist. The Episcopalians were also of the Babylon church of that denomination declined. The Catholic church was not asked.

All preparations having been made, early yesterday morning the revival was begun. Keepers of stores, saloon proprietors, and all business men had been requested to close up heir places, and to the surprise of everybody they did so, and not a bit of business was done all day. The saloon keepers were the easiest to persuade to close up. They didn't enter the test protest when waited upon by a committee of revivalists, and not only said they would not let a thing pass over their bars, but also offered any financial assistance the re-

The opening services were held in the Bap-tist church, of which the Rev. J. E. Raymond pastor. Arthur J. Smith, the evangelist. who has been associated with Moody in recent years, and who was also at one time assistant pastor of John Wanamaker's Bethany Church in Philadelphia was on hand to conduct the services. He was assisted by Mr. W. A. Billings. While the meeting in the church was going on, eleven praying bands of women were ding open-air and cottage meetings all over the town. This was to accommodate those who could not crowd into the church. People from the neighboring towns of Bay Shore and Islip, and some from as far away as Patchogue, filled the streets, and from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock the air was rent with cries of "Hallelujah!" and "Giory be to God!" The eleven praying bands went from one end of the town to the other, loaded down with hymn books and brimful of enthusiasm. Whenever they found anybody straying idly around they sailled up to him and talked and sang to him until he became as enthusiastic as themselves. Word reached one of the praying bands that a laborer was at work on one of the docks in the bay, a few blocks distant. That was enough for the band. To the number of about twenty the women made their way to the dock in search of the infidel who dared to descrate the day. They didn't find him at first, but that was because he was leaning over in a hole that he had dug beside the dock. It was not until he stood up and rested one arm on his pick and with the other wiped the perspiration from his brow with a bandanna handkerchief that the women as though they descended in a body on the astonished Irishman. He glared at the women as though they were lunaties when they formed a circle around him and commenced to sing "Come to Jesus." When they had finished the first verse one of the women as though they were lunaties when they formed a circle around him and commenced to sing "Come to Jesus." When they had finished the first verse one of the women as though they were lunaties when they formed a circle around him and commenced to sing "Come to Jesus." When they had finished the first verse one of the women as though they were lunaties when they had finished the first verse one of the women as though they were lunaties when they had finished the first verse one of the and ioin us. You mustn't work to-day."

"Be heavens, what's the matter wid yes all?" asked the amazed Irishman.

"We are all servants of the Lord." said another of the band. "To-day we sing and pray, You must not work. Come and join us. Frother."

"Not on yer life." said the laborer. "Gway filled the streets, and from 8 o'clock in the

for those who had accepted the saviour to rise, the Irish working man was among the first to set up.

This was only a sample of the work done during the day by the praying bands. Bunches of ten or lifteen of them went to the house or cottage of nearly everybody known as not being a church attendant and asked permission to hold a few minutes' service in the parior. Permission was granted in all cases and the enthusiasm that the women aroused among the families in this way was remarkable, and in almost every case the women, when they returned to the church, brought one or more members of the family with them.

Charles White and Lon Matthias are the proprietors of the two biggest saloons in Babylon. Both men willingly closed up when requested to by the Revival Committee. They are not church men, and, while the excitement was at its highest, somebody suggested that a band of women go to Mr. White's house, ask permission to hold service there, and later to make the same request of Mr. Matthias. The proposition was regarded as a little daring at first, but a number of women wounteered and soon a band of them, armed with hymn and prayer books, descended on Mr. White's cottage. They rang the bell. Mrs. White responded.

We wish to come in and hold a little ser-

nded. We wish to come in and hold a little ser-in your house," said the spokeswoman.

"We wish to come in and floid a little way."

May we?"
"Well, this is rather unusual, and—"
At this moment Mr. White made his appearance at the door. The women began to tremble, and some were sorry they came; but Mr. White soon reassured them.
"Come in?" he said. "Certainly you can come in." and the band flied in and sang a dozen hymns, prayed a little, and then left, pleased beyond measure at Mr. White's reception. The same cordial welcome greeted them

dozen hymns, prayed a little, and then left, pleased beyond measure at Mr. White's reception. The same cordial welcome greeted them at the house of Mr. Matthias. In all, the praying bands held ninety distinct and separate meetings during the morning.

In the mean time, however, Evangelist Smith had worked the congregation in the Baptist church into a high state of excitement. From all sides of the church the voices of men, women, and children could be heard, praying, singing, and shouting "Hallelujah!" The afternoon service was acheduled to be held in the Methodist church. People didn't wait to get anything to eat, but filled the edifice from the galleries down as soon as they could get out of the Baptist church. Long before Mr. Smith was ready to giart the service the crowd were three deep behind the last row of pows, the aisless up stairs and down stairs were packed to suffocation, and there was a struggling mass of people in the lobby and on the street trying to get in. The lecture rooms and the Sunday school rooms of the church were thrown open and overflow meetings held there, but even this didn't seem to diminish the crowd outside of the church, and it was finally decided to split the afternoon in two and hold two services. This was done, but even then not more than three-quarters of the crowd, which seemed to come from every side, got in any of the meetings.

scened to come from every side. 20t in any of the meetings.

It was to clock when the afternoon services closed, and at 7 o'clock the doors of the Pres-service of the day. The same scenes were witnessed in the evening as character-ized the morning and afternoon services. The crowd was the same, the enthusiasm ran as high as ever, and Evangeliet Smith still re-tained his wonderful influence over his auditors.

A noticeable thing about the revival was the way old-time enemies shook hands and made up their differences. For a year past the Baptist church has been torn with dissensions among the congregation. Yesterday all differences were settled, and men and women who had not spoken to or noticed one another for months shook hands and kissed one another. On Friday night a revival meeting for men only will be held in the Nethodist church. On Sunday the services will commence at sunrise and continue without stop until late into the night. "We will be at prayer before the Catholics are at their early mass," said Evangelist

Smith yesterday. "On Sunday we will hold one of the biggest revivals ever held in this country."
Mr. Smith said he never met such an oblig-ing lot of saloon keepers in all his life as those at Babylon. at Habylon. "Why, they closed up without a murmur," he said, "and even offered to assist the revival in any way we would mention. We owe them a debt of gratitude, for no one hesitated to close up their shops when they learned that the saloon keepers had agreed to." It will, indeed, be great times in Babylon for the next few days.

OUTWITTED BY THE DEACONS.

The Rev. Mr. McNettle's Resignation Ac BRIDGEPORT, March 29.-The Rev. R. I. G. McNeille, the pastor of the South Congregational Church in this city who was so popular with the younger and progressive members of dies, will go to another charge.

At a large meeting of the congregation to night his resignation was accepted, and it is not expected that he will preach a farewell sermon. There were hundreds of women

Mr. McNeille had made himself popular with them by securing a rule that they should have the privilege of voting at church meetings. The one thing they lacked to-night was a leader, for if they had had among them one

The one thing they lacked to-night was a leader, for if they had had among them one member who at a critical moment had raised her voice in opposition to motions made by the deacons the vote to have accepted the resignation would have been defeated probably by a rousing majority.

The meeting opened with prayer and United States Marshal Errong was selected as Chairman. Deacon Edward Sterling made a motion that the resignation be accepted. He said that Mr. McNeille had been their pastor for fifteen years, and that there was such a thing as a man outliving his usefulness.

He thought that the request of the pastor that his resignation be accepted should be heeded. Not a word was said about the dress suit or patent leather shoes Mr. McNeille wors, and which have figured in the resignation Insalot be cast accepting the resolution. Attorney Curtis Thompson objected. There was a pleased look on the faces of the women. They anticipated the opportunity of voting.

Their hopes faded when Mr. Thompson withdrew his objection. They looked about the church for one woman to raise her voice. No one volunteered, and Deacon Sterling hastily prepared a ballot, and Chairgman Strong announced that the resignation was accepted by a unanimous vote.

After the meeting there was no end of talk Strong announced that the resignation was accepted by a unanimous vote.

After the meeting there was no end of talk about the matter. The real strength of the support of Paster McNeille showed itself. He had devoted himself to the work of the church, and there were tears in the eyes of many when they realized that his labors among them had finished.

Inished.

It was said that the dress suit the pastor wore when he preached was kept in an antoroom. Investigation showed that it had been taken away. The patent leather pumps that Mr. McNeille wore were part of a scheme of saving one soul. There was among the members of the church a shoe dealer in this city who had become a backslider. The preacher went to his store one day and purchased a pair of patent leather shoes and said:

and purchased a pair of patent leather shoes and said:
"If you will come to church next Sunday you will see that I wear them."
The shoe dealer attended church. Several times after that the pastor dropped into the store and made a purchase, and the shoe merchant kept on attending services to see if Mr. McNeille kept his word to wear what he had bought.

A NATURAL ARCH OF CHALCEDONY. The Discovery of a Bridge of Agatized Wood-A Mining Expert In Arizona.

DENVER, March 29 .- A mining expert sent to investigate some Arizona properties for Denver capitalists recently returned and reports the finding of a most remarkable natural curiosity. It is a natural bridge formed by a tree of agatized wood, spanning a canon fortyfive feet in width. The tree had at some remote time fallen, when it became embedded in the silt of some great inland sea or mighty

menced to sing "Come to Jesus." When they had finished the first verse one of the women stepped forward and said: "Lay down that pick and shovel; come out of that hole and join us. You mustr't work to day."

"Be heavens, what's the matter wid yes and she was all servants of the Lord," said an other of the band. "To-day we sing and pray. You must not work. Come and join us. brother."

"Not on yer life" said the laborer. "G'way an' let me work. I have me livin' t'earn." "Way an' let me work. I have me livin' t'earn." "Way an' let me work. I have me livin' t'earn." "Yery well, then," said the woman. Then turning to her companions, who still formed a circle about the hole, she said. "Now, altogether." and the women began singing. "There is a happy land, far, far away. Where the bark has been broken and torn laborer. "Never," said the spokeswoman, "until you lay down your pick and come to church with us." "Yer kin go ter the divil. I ain't goin' to quit. "Iight" said the woman. "Sisters. we will now sing 443." There was a flurry of pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a pages, and the next instant, in response to a page to the did to a hole of the triphman.

He heritated, but finally took the book, although he didn't sing. After the song the head, though the didn't sing. Aft

of his fellow workmen, but, finding this rather dangerous to himself, he went up stairs to his wife. She took him to task for wasting his earnings, whereupon he knocked her down earnings, whereupon he knocked her down and kicked her, while the children screamed with fright.

Bome neighbors called Policeman O'Rourke, who found Mrs. O'Brien bleeding from a wound in the ear. Her eyes were shut, and her head was a mass of bruises where O'Brien and looked him up in the Morrisania police station.

and locked him up in the Morrisania police station.

The next morning Mrs. O'Brien refused to make a complaint against her husband, and even begged that he be let go.

Mrs. O'Brien went home a very sick woman. Sho grew worse, and her husband became slarmed and ran away. He has not been seen since. Yesterday the woman's condition was suchthat the Coroner was notified and took her ante-mortem statement. To add to her troubles the flight of her husband has left her almost destitute, and the landlord has secured a dispossess warrant which is due to-day. The oldest of the children is about 11 years.

Fumigating the Baggage.

HALIPAX, March 29.-The British steamer Buence Ayrean arrived from Glasgow this morning. She reports having encountered a morning. She reports having encountered a succession of heavy gales and snows. There are 650 immigrants on board, whose baggage will undergo a thorough fumigation. The sickness of the two immigrants who were re-moved from the Lake Superior yesterday will tend to make the inspection and disinfection of that class of passengers more thorough in the fature.

of that class of passesses.

the future.

The sick Norwegians who came off the steamer Lake Superior, giving rise to the supposition that the trouble was cholers, are suffering from typhoid fever.

Dropped Bead When About to Commit Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.-A crowd of negroes were p'aying a game of "five up" at the eating house of Lucien Como in Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to-night, and a dispute arose as to who had won. One nearro named Williams suddenly left the crowd and, rushing into the yard, procured an axe. He returned and, lifting the weapon, attempted to brain another man. Just as the axe was raised Williams staggered and fell dead. A doctor said death was due to heart disease.

Buying Southern Street Rattroads by Whole

PITTSBURGH, March 20.-The Selers-McKee street car syndicate has completed the purhase of the electric lines of Memphis for \$1.500,000. It has also bought lines in New Orleans. Within a month it is said that lines in Nashville. Chattanooga. Birmingham. Atlanta. Mobile. Montgomery. and other Southern cities will be under the control of this syndicate, which is made up of the same men who bought the Brooklyn surface roads.

Tennis in the South.

Magnolia Springs, Fla., March 20.-The Magnolia tennis tournament opened on Tuesday. The courts were in excellent condition but the light was a trifle uncertain.

Dut the light was a trifle uncertain.

First Round—Avery beat Wright, 6-2, 6-2; Hobart beat Wren, 6-4, 6-5; Taimage beat Jones, 6-5, 6-2; Cooke beat Lane, 6-0, 6-1.

Second Kound—Avery beat Cooke, 6-4, 6-3.

Handicap Round—Wright, 15 and a bisque, beat Lane, 6-2, 6-5. Taimage, giving 1-6, 16 beat Jones, 6-2, 6-3.

Wrenn, giving 16, beat Cooke, 4-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Butbles—Cooke and Jones beat Avery and Univer, 6-3, 6-1.

Revisiting Home, They Tell Their Exper

The Japanese Government has had in its employ for over a year past two expert oil drillers from Pennsylvania, who are superintending boring for oil in the waters of the Japan Sea, 150 yards from shore, just outside Idemoraki a city of about 13,000 population. on the northwestern coast of Japan and about fifty-five miles southwest of Nilgata. They

have met with success. This venture promises some important developments, especially as the Japanese Govrnment, which hitherto has imported refined oil from this country, has now erected four or ive refineries. With these they are refining their own oil, the production of which is yet largely inadequate to their demand, and also beginning to refine the crude, which they import from the United States and Russia. The Japanese pative oil is similar to the Pennsylvania oil, but a little darker and of 43 gravity. The present price of oil there, reckoned it United States currency, is from \$3.25 to \$3.29 a barrel.

The men who have the development of this oil territory in charge for the Japanese Gov-ernment are W. A. Dibble of Keimersburgh. Clarion county, and T. J. Stewart of Venango, Crawford county, Ps. A few days ago they vere in Pittsburgh, on their return to Japan, they having been over here to get additional tools, appliances, and other supplies, and incidentally to revisit home and friends. They state that along the shore the Japanese had dug for oil for a long period. There were shafts in existence there known to be at least 100 years old, and it is undisputed there that the Japanese obtained and used this their Buddhist festivals for 1,200 years back. This oil was obtained in early periods there by surface diggings and dipping. Indeed, that method is still practised. The usual native oil well is nothing but a hole dug by hand labor. Digging down through the sand and soil, cribbing the earth up where necessary, until they reach a point where the oil percolates through and collects in the bottom of the hole, where they can dip it up, they consider a six or eight gallon product as all that could be desired. These wells in some instances go down several hundred feet, but usually are very shallow and rude affairs. But of late the Japanese Government has been gatting its eyes open as to the possibilities of oil development and the approved methods of boring for oil, and have been sending emissaries to visit and study the Fennsylvania oil fields, there to engage skilled drillers to go to their Japanese fields to introduce and superintend the newest and best methods used here in the oil industry. method is still practised. The usual native oil

and best methods used here in the oil industry.

At Idzmozaki the available shore line is very narrow, it being occupied by the city, immediately back of which the "mountains," about 200 feet high, rise. The wells are crowding out into the waters of the sea, much as they have been doing at St. Mary's Reservoir, in the northwestern part of Ohio. At about 450 feet out, the water is only some three and one-half feet deep. The Japanese usually put down a cribbing of logs or timber, which they fill in with earth, and thus obtain the necessary though somewhat limited space upon which they can proceed with their operations and boring. They run out to the derrick, from shore, a narrow walk, upon which the natives carry to land, on their backs, the oil, a few gallons at a time.

boring. They run out to the derrick, from shore, a narrow walk, upon which the natives carry to land, on their backs, the oil, a few galions at a time.

Labor is very cheap in Japan, and natives work for 7 yan a month and "find," or board, themselves, a yan being about the cents. They are not organized, have no such things as labor unions, and strikes are unknown. They have no set time for a day's work, which is practically during daylight, frequently beginning work at the wells at 4 o'clock in the morning. As Mr. Dibble puts it, they are so habitunted to being held down by the rich or aristocratic classes that they neither know nor imagine anything different.

When asked how they were treated by the natives. Messrs. Dibble and Stewart both agreed that it was almost universally with politicess. They were never made the objects of any apparent ridicule or unpleasantness upon the streets or elsewhere. They find it wise and even necessary to comply with the native customs. They are never allowed to enter a house, or even the hotel where they board, without taking their shoes off. Sandals are provided for use upon such occasions, but the necessity of their being fastened with a strap coming up inside of the big toe makes their use practically impossible to persons wearing socks. Therefore, ene must either be prepared to take off his socks, or, as these gentlemen finally did, succeed in getting a concession whereby they could don their slippers upon entering their hotel; even then he must be sure not to let the soles of his slippers come in contact with the surface of the street, which would be considered as rendering them "unclean." By way of recreation they attend the theatre or patronize the travelling shows. In matters of trade or shopping several prices are charged a foreigner, the natives believing all foreigners are made of gold. To obviate this, they take a native with them or have the landlord send out for what they mish to purchase. The people in the form in demonstration of life, and few, if any others, l

oil drillers had observed one drunken hap stagger against another, both tumble into the ditch, and then arise and go their respective ways as best they could without a hard word on either side.

In speaking of the strata they met with in boring, they said that in a recent well, put down 1,200 feet, the first 255 feet went through limestone and shale, the balance being made up of white, loose sand, not an oil sand, but looking like sea washings, and in some places much coarser than in others. This well proved a dry hole. Oil found in the interior is carried there, as in some parts of China, in skin flasks on the backs of camels, in caravans. The questions of pipe lines and railroads are now being seriously considered by the Japanese Government. Mr. Dibble stated that everything below the surface is owned by the Government, hence its interest in and control of the oil wells, &c. The pagan Japanese regard the curious foreign oil tools and methods with some superstition.

The climate in which the Idzmozaki field is situated is much like that of western Pennsylvania. They had a good deal of snow this winter, although it did not usually last long. The time occupied in reaching idzmozaki from Pittsburgh would be about twenty-six days, and the expense, by first-class ticket, about \$325.

Police Trinis.

Police Sergeaut George C. Liebers of the East Fifth street station was tried yesterday sefore Commissioner Martin at Police Headquarters on charges preferred by John Murphy, an elevated railroad guard, of 246 East Eighty-seventh street. Murphy said that he caused the arrest of four persons who were acting disorderly in his car on March 14. While at the station house the Sergeant abused him and caused him to be locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was discharged by the Justice in the He was discharged by the Justice in the morning.

The Sergeant claimed that Murphy was the aggressor, and attempted to order him around as if he were his superior. Sergeant Clarke and the men who were locked up at the time corroborated Sergeant Liebers.

Capt. Creeden made charges against Sergeant James P. Tucker, alleging that he was so intoxicated on Wednesday morning as to be unlit for duty.

Typographical Union No. 6 spent all day yesterday and most of last night over the election of officers for the ensuing year. At an early hour this morning the indications were that the following ticket would be elected:

Fresident, James J. Murphy: Vice-President, John H. Maxwell; Secretary, William Ferguson; Treasurer, Edward Meagher; Trustees, Hamilton Graham, Thomas F. Driscoll, and Herman J. line; Esrgeant-at-Arms, Thomas J. Robinson. All the above are anti-administration men except the Secretary.

Ircland's Wealth.

From the London St. James's Gazette. It is not easy to ascertain with precision the total amount of Irish capital, the fund which sets in motion whatever of commerce, trade, industry, and employment exists in the island, but 'Thom's Almanac' helps us to form a very fair estimate. The tenement valuation in 1883-84 of lands, houses, &c., was \$14,000,000; value of crops, £33,000,000; value of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, £73,000,000; capital of joint-stock banks, £10,000,000; deposits in joint-stock banks, £10,000,000; deposits in joint-stock banks, £35,000,000; investments in Government stock transforable at Bank of Ireland, £31,000,000; stock and share capital, &c., of railway companies, £34,000,000; fisheries, £1,000,000; total, £233,000,000.

"This Is the State of Man,"

From the London St. James's Gueria.

There are few things in real life more pathetic than the speech of Mr. Munro, who three years ago was worth £500,000, and was Frime Minister of Victoria. At a temperance meeting in Melbourne he is reported to have said: "I came to Melbourne over thirty years ago with hardly a penny in my pocket. I worked hard as a workingman, and received every honor which a free State could confer on any of its citizens, until at last I held the highest position in the land. Now I stand before you, it years of age, without a shilling in my pocket. For the first time in my life, through liabilities which I undertook, never expecting to be called upon to meet them. I am unable to pay 20 shillings in the bound."

NOW THE RIGHT TO BOYCOTT

IS TO BE REVIEWED BY A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE. Asks Justice Lawrence to Enjoin the Locked-out Cutters from Issuing Boycott

The Clothing Manufacturers' Association executed a flank movement yesterday in its fight with the United Garment Workers which changed the entire situation. The members of the association have set the wheels of the law in motion and found a Judge who was ready to follow in the steps of Judges Ricks. Taft, and Billings in their action regarding the strikes in Toledo and New Orleans.

The Federation garment workers had sent copies of the following circular to the clothing

GESTLEWEN: We wish to inform you of a state of affairs which is bound to affect your interests. The firm of _____, whose goods you have on sale, has become conspicuous in a conspiracy with other manufacturers to discriminate against and victimize our members, particularly the clothing cutters, and have instituted the present great lockout of their employees. This firm also manufactures its clothing under the

poorest of conditions.

Fair-minded people and organized workingmen will rebuke with their patronage such an action of this employer. You will find that in your locality they are fully acquainted with the facts in this trouble, and, further, that they are not compelled to deal with the store where the goods of such an avowed enemy are

You can do organized labor a favor, which shall be duly appreciated, by notifying the above firm at once that, under such circumstances and as long as it continues, you cannot become a party to this affair by selling their garments. Respectfully yours, GEN. EXECUTIVE BOARD U. G. W. of A.

The manufacturers got hold of a copy of this circular and obtained an order early in the day from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme circular and obtained an order early in the day from Justice, Lawrence of the Supreme Court for Henry White, A. Sussman, Charles F. Helchers, and J. Folz to appear before him and show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining them from interforing with business in ordering a boycott on the plaintiffs. Included in the injunction order are also the American Federation of Labor, as a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and the United Garment Workers of America, as an association of the State of New York, and the United Garment Workers of America, as an association of the State of New York, The manufacturers sent with the application for the order a number of affidavits, which state, among other things, that when such circulars as this boycotting circular have been issued before, the business of the manufacturers has been injured to the extent of millions of dollars, and they fear the same result now if the injunction is not issued.

The hearing on the application was called at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cutters had, after a chase for a lawer, secured Lawyer Herman Fromme of 132 Nassau street to appear for them, and the court room was filled with the locked-out cutters and their leaders. Lawyer Fromme asked the Court to refuse to grant an injunction, and this being denied he then moved for an adjournment.

Lawyer Johnson of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson opposed the application. After a long wrangle, Justice Lawrence adjourned the hearing for one week on condition that no more hoycotting circulars be issued in the mean time. If this condition is broken the injunction will issue at once.

The injunction was applied for in the name of forty-tour firms. H. S. Mendelson, Vice-Prosident of the manufacturers' association, says that it has fifty-two members, and that eight of the names must have been overlooked.

The definition of the cames must have been overlooked.

clight of the names must have been overlooked.

The usual meeting of the locked-out men
was held at Beethoven Hall, but the bomb
thrown by the manufacturers had upset their
calculations and seemed to stun them. The
boycott was practically the only weapon they
had in their fight against the knights. After
a while they became more cheerful, a band
was introduced, and there was dancing and
shouting. All sorts of reports was brought in
to cheer them up, one being that one member
of a firm was busy cutting goods himself,
while his partner was examining them. The
men were in a mood to believe anything and
cheered.

while his partner was examining them. The
men were in a mood to believe anything and
cheered.

A meeting of the Cigarmakers' Union No.
144 was held, at which it was resolved that
Samuel Gompers should be asked to call a
general conference of the labor organizations
to assist the cutters. Harry White, Secretary
of the Garment Workers, said:

"Injunction or no injunction, we have done
our work already. All the circulars are sent
out any way, and if they wish their injunction
to have any effect they must get back the circulars from the customers.

"The decisions of Judges Ricks, Billings, and
Lawrence leaves organized labor without any
rights. The first makes it illegal to refuse to
handle beycotted goods, the second makes it
illegal to strike, and the third, if it is sustained, makes it illegal to declare a boycott."

Samuel Gompers said: "The boycott is the
best weapon labor had, and it is going to be
used, too."

He also said that the Federation was ready
to assist the locked-out people.

Joseph Barondess said at the meeting in
Beethoven Hall that one contractor had refused to handle goods sent from one of the
firms of the Manufacturers' Association.

T. V. Powderly said last evening that the
Executive Board of the Knights had not yet
done anything about the lockout.

ARTHUR WILL OBEY THE DECISION. He Says the Court Ought to Enjoin the Indi-

Toleno. March 29.-Out of the Ann Arbor boycott has grown a serious question for the Lake Shore Railroad. Eight of its men struck rather than handle Ann Arbor freight. The reinstatement of these men is a question which was discussed at a special meeting of the Brotherhood this evening. The only reason they gave for quitting was that the principles of the Brotherhood might be maintained. The Lake Shore had them arrested for it.

The men have thought it over, and they deelded that, no matter what Judge Ricks shall

eided that, no matter what Judge Ricks shall announce on next Monday, they are justified in asking that their brothers get their former places. The result in case of a refusal was not much considered, because the men expect there will be no refusal.

Chief Arthur was present at a meeting last night. Chief Sargent was present to-night, and participated in the discussion. He has been busy with the Ann Arbor men all day, and he says they will stand together through thick and thin. Both chiefs have returned to their homes. Before going Chief Arthur said:

"The situation of this strike is to me somewhat peculiar. The questions that have been raised are new and of great importance to our organization. It makes but little difference to me whether or not the Court grants this inverse, is an ann who will obey the law in every instance. I have always made it a point to do so. The laws of the Brotherhood are not made by me.

"It is the men who do the work on the railroads that do the boveetting and make them

"It is the men who do the work on the railroads that do the boveotting and make them
effective. I have nothing to do with it, and if
the Court desires to issue injunctions and have
them obeyed, it should issue them on the men
who do the boycotting, and not on those who
have no authority in the matter."

Grand Chief Sargent says the case is all over
with so far as he is concerned, but that the
principles involved are just as important.
The injunction does not affect the firemen, because they have no boycott rule like No. 12 of
the engineers.

A STRIKE FEARED AT THE FAIR.

Chicago Carpenters Think This is a Good Time to Strengthen Their Union.

CHICAGO, March 20.-Many of the contractors at the World's Fair grounds are looking forward with a great deal of uneasiness to next Monday, April 3. An ediet has gone out from the labor organizations that after that day only union workmen shall be employed on World's Fair jobs, and contractors who do not pay heed to this order will suffer a strike. The movement applies particularly to the carpenters. Their union here is weak compared with the bricklayers and some others, and there being but thirty days left in which to fluish the hundreds of exhibit pavilions and concessionaires stands, and not nearly enough carpenters to supply the demand, they think this is a good chance to strengthen their union. In case of a strike many buildings can notbe finished, and about the only thing left for the contractors to do seems to be to get their men into the union. World's Fair jobs, and contractors who do not

Nitro-glycerine in a Runaway

Nitro-glyceriae in a Runaway.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 24.—W. W. Walters, the venturesome young man who travels over the gas belt, shooting gas wells with nitro-glycorine, had a frightful experince in Munde today, and several people had close calls for their lives. Walters travels in a spring wagon in which he transports the deadly explosive, hie was appr. sching a gas well on Hupry Martin's property, and a large crowd was there to see Miss Rose Martin drop the "go devil," which she did. The horses pulling the dangerous stuff got frightened, and started to run off. Walters stayed with them, and pulled his revolver to shoot them if they could not be stopped any other way. Fortunately the neckyoke on the tongue came loose, letting the tongue down, and stopped the team. The wagon was loaded with 100 quarts of the explosive at the time, and the result of an explosion would have made a catastrophe.

For steady nerves and good sleep use Brome-Seitser. Contains no Anti-Pyrin.-Adv

THIS GOVERNMENT CLERK RESIGNED. Having Accumulated \$250,000 He Could

Washington, March 20.-The old adage that officeholders never resign and that few die. and the equally accepted dogma that a Government clerk is unable to do more than keep body and soul together on the salary he receives, have been modified if not entirely re-futed by the following letter, on file in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the interesting story behind the letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECOND AUDITOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1803. Hon, Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury:

"SIR: I have the honor to tender herewith my resignation as a clerk in the office of the Sec ond Auditor of the Treasury, to take effect March 31, 1803, with the privilege of such

resignation as a clerk in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, to take effect March 31, 1803, with the privilege of such leave of absence to that date as the department will kindly grant me.

These are probably the only words necessary in the tender of a formal resignation of this character, but as one who has enjoyed large coportunities and has taken reasonable advantage of them, I am unwilling to pass over in silence the many acts of kindness and consideration, and I may say forbearance, which I have received from those under whose charge I have been fortunately placed without giving expression to my feeling of sincere thanks and gratitude.

"More than twenty years ago I came to this city from Kentucky to enter the college department of Howard University, and through the kindness of Gen. B. H. Bristow, then Solicitor-General, I was given a possition in his office. I was subsequently transferred to the Treasury Department to do night duty, and though given an opportunity to attend the university during the day, and so practically remained until I concluded my college studies.

"A few months after graduating I was permitted to go before the Treasury Examining Board, and, having passed a satisfactory examination. I was promoted to a clerkship and assigned to this office, where I have continued to this date; having also studied law in the office of Hiddle, Davis & Padget, and subsequently in the office, where I have continued to this date; having also studied law in the office of Hiddle, Davis & Padget, and subsequently in the office, where I have continued to this date; having also studied law in the office of Hiddle, Davis & Padget, and subsequently in the office, where I have continued to this date; having also studied law in the office of Hiddle, Davis & Padget, and subsequently in the office, where I have continued to this date; having also studied law in the office of the late gen. B. S. Mussey I was examined by a committee of the bar and got a certificate to practice.

"Since then, through the

"JAMES H. MERIWETHER."

Standing by itself this letter, written by a member of a race but twenty-eight years removed from slavery, under the terrible conditions of which it was. "held to be good law and precedent that a black man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect." would possess a cortain public and general interest. When the personality of the man who wrote the letter is considered the philosophy of Alexander Pope is enforced that.

Hope is enforced that

Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies

ander Pope is enforced that

Henor and shame from no condition rise;

Act well your part, there all the honor iss.

Mr. Meriwether was born in Kentucky fortyfive years ngo, and was an only child. He attended school at Toronto, Canada, and finished
his studies at Howard University. In April,
1877, he married Miss Mary L. Robinson, a
graduate of Oberlin College. At the time of
her marriage, and forseveral years previouely,
she was a teacher in the High School here.
Mr. Moriwether has been employed in the departments here for more than twenty years.
For lifteen years he has been a member of the
Vashington Biblo Society, an organization
conducted by some of the best white men of
the city, and of which very few Afro-Americans
become members, there being two on the Board
now. He is a faithful and prominent member
of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church,
and, in 1884, was sent as a Commissioner to
the tieneral Assembly, which met at Saratoga.
N. Y.—possibly the only man of his race so
honored except when the Roy. F. J. Grimke
was sent on a similar mission to Springfield,
Ill., a few years prior to 1884. He is at the
head of the Young Men'r Christian Association here, and has succeeded in purchasing a
splendid home for the organization on the
corner of Eleventh and R streets, northwest, at
a cost of \$12,000, with additional improvements of \$45,000.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Meriwether
was made principal of the City School of Louisville. Two years later he there made his first
purchase of real estate, which is now in the
most improving section of the city. He made
his first real estate purchase in Washington
in 1884, and has been dealing regulary in real
estate ever since. To-day, in various parts of
Washington, his real estate holdings and
operations represent \$175,000 to \$200,000.

He built six houses on Sixteenth street, northwest, at an expense of over \$100,000,000. On the corner of Thirteenth and W streets he is building
inho houses, costing S80,000,00 in the northwest
and southeast corner

His Beer Was Stronger Than He Knew. From the I hiladelphia Times. By the explosion of a partly browed barrel of beer on Saturday evening, at West Manayunk, John Logan was nainfully injured, a valuable setter dog was killed, and glass case and glassware in the store of Samuel Reagan

valuable setter dog was killed, and glass cases and glassware in the store of Samuel Reagan were destroyed.

Logan, who was anxious to brew his own drink, secured a beer barrel and placed in it a quantity of hops to which he added three buckets of potato yeast, five pounds of sugar, and a haif hushel of linely-ground barley and corn meal mixed. He then put in all the scalding water the barrel could contain, drove the bung in tightly, and set the barrel in the kitchen to await formentation.

About twenty minutes afterward the family was startled by an explesion that made the house tremble, which was followed by the cracking of broken glass and creaking of timbers. The kitchen was almost demolished, and staves and hops of the barrel that had not shot through the window were strewn about. On the floor the dog lay dead, with the head almost severed from the body by a flying stave, and Logan was cut about the face and hands by bits of glass.

In the adjoining house, occupied by Samuel Reagan as a store and residence, everything was confusion, and the damage to glass and chinaware was placed at \$100.

Abroham's Ark.

From the St. Louis Chronicle.

ATCHISON, Kan., March'23.—Abraham Martin, an old colored man living in this city, believes that there is going to be another flood. He claims to have had a revelation in a dream, in which he was instructed to prepare an ark like Noah's of old. The size of the ark was designated in the dream, and, although the quarters are too small for the elephants and giraffes, the old man has confidence that the Lord will squeeze them inside in some way.

Martin has figured it out by the hible that the flood will come next August. He expects the monageric, however, to begin arriving in June, when animals, fowls, Ac., will present themselves at the ark in pairs. The old colored man believes implicitly in the "revelations" he has had, and has moved his family into the ark.

"The Lord wants the earth peopled entirely with black men," he said recently. "and no white people will be taken on the beat. Only a faw vary black negroes will be affected. The Lord wants the earth peopled entirely with black men," he said recently, "and no white people will be taken on the beat. Only a few very black negroes will be admitted."

The ark is built of old pieces of boards pieced up about town. Martin has been over a year building the craft.

> Caution at the Poker Table. From the Indianapolis Journa!.

From the Indianapolis Journa'.

Said the drummer who sells drugs: "I was sitting behind one of my customers who was in a poker game in a certain town that shall be nameless, save that it is situated in Indiana. Presently he 'skinned' his hand with the resuit of showing up four queens and an acc. When the draw came he stood pat, and the resuit was that no one bet against him. I asked him afterward why he did not draw one card, and give the impression that he had but two pairs. 'I guess you don't know that gang,' said he. 'If I had a let that there ace get on to the table somebody would have had four acces, sure."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government

THE JURY TOOK UP A COLLECTION. Satisfied that Zegerbeck was Simply Sleepy, and Not a Burglar.

Conrad Zegerbeck, a woebegone young waiter out of employment, was tried yesterday in the General Sessions, before Judge Fitz gerald, upon an indictment charging him with ourglary in breaking into the office of Herman Ropke, at 1 Worth street, on the evening of Feb. 20. Policeman Horner found him curle up in a corner of Mr. Ropke's office, apparently asleep. The door had been forced open. Th policeman arrested Zegerbeck and the Grand Jury indicted him.

Zegerbeck testified that he was out of work and homeless, and had been drinking. He found his way into Mr. Ropke's office, and determined to make himself comfortable for the night. He lit the gas stove and took down several old coats and made a pillow. He had just got to sleep when Policeman Horner disturbed him. He did not break open the door. Assistant District Attorney Bedford, the prosecutor, said that he did not care to sum up, but would submit the case to the jury without argument. The jury forthwith acquitted Zegerbeck, and the third juror said:
"I will give this poor fellow 50 cents to start life again with."

Several other jurors contributed, and the spectators near the bar did likewise. In a few minutes Zegerbeck had 510 in his hand, Judge Fitzgerald discharged him.

"I hope, Zegerbeck," said Mr. Bedford, that, after you have spent the 512 you will not be encouraged to go into some other office and go to sleep in the hope of getting 516 more. You may be convicted the next time you are found in a business man's office late at night." and homeless, and had been drinking. He

Regerbeck said that he would be very careful in the future where he went to sleep.

The Rev. Joseph Byron, the rector and founder of the Church of the Holy Rosary, in Harlem, died yesterday at the age of 44 years. He pursued his classical studies in Manhattan years ago in St. Joseph's Seminary, Trov. His first charge was St. Mary's Church, Yonkers. As an assistant priest he labored in St. Stephen's, St. Brigid's, and St. Gabriel's parishes In this city until he was appointed to his late charge, nine years ago.

John W. Moore, for a long time a member of the Produce Exchange, was found dead in bed at his home in Plainfield yesterday morning. He died of paralysis of the heart. He was 69 years old. Until within a year he was a member of J. W. Moore, Leduc & Co., flour dealers, and had been in active business twenty-nino years. Prior to that he was a practising physician. He was a widower, and he leaves one

Jonathan Woodruff died at his home in Rahway, N. J., yesterday, at the age of 78. He belonged to a family which settled in New Jersey more than 200 years ago. He was the first President of the Union National lank of Rahway, and was one of the organizers of the Second Presbyterian Church and for thirty-flys years an elder. He was the father of A. E. Woodruff, a lawyer in the Equitable building. Woodruff, a lawyer in the Equitable building.

John Bentley, proprietor of the Paterson
Flour Mills, died on Tuesday night. He was
82 years old. Mr. Bentley was born in Manchester, England, and came to this country in
1818. In 1835 he became superintendent of
the two cotton factories of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, which flourished in Paterson at the time. Sui-sequently he operated a
similar industry at Saltilio in Mexico.

similar industry at Saltilio in Mexico.

The Rev. James Fletcher, a prominent citizen of Acton Centre, Mass., dropped dead from excitement at a fire on Tuesday which destroyed some buildings near his residence. He was Superintendent of the Acton schools for many years, wrote a history of the town, was at one time principal of Lawrence Academy at Croton, and the Academy at Manchester, Vt.

ter. Vt.

Alfred Williams died on Tuesday of pleuropneumonia at 237 West Fifteenth street, aged
31 years. He was an effective worker in many
of the societies connected with the Episcopal
Church, among them the St. Andrew's Brotherhood and the Boys' Friendly Society. The
funeral takes place to-morrow evening at 5
o'clock at St. Ann's Church.

Check H. Mindell of the Elli Angle Check

Charles H. Kimball of the silk dyeing firm of Vermorel & Kimball of Paterson died yester-day. He was born in North Andover, Mass., and was 50 years old. He had been identified with the manufacture of silk in Paterson for the past twenty-five years.

Dr. John Compton Tucker of this city died at the Laurel House in Lakewood on Tuesday night. He went there a week ago for his health, being a sufferer from a complication of

and daughter.

Mrs. R. Annie Baker, the wife of Dr. George W. Baker, died of pneumonia on Tuesday night at her home, 540 Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh. She was actively interested in the Industrial School for Children and day nursery in Brooklyn.

nursery in Brooklyn.

Mary Donnelly, aged 68, of 272 Twelfth
street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning of
heart disease while she was attending seryless in the Church of the Holy Family in
Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

E. D. Farnsworth died in San Francisco yesterday. He was an insurance man, and Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States. He was sent to Germany in 1874 to found a branch order there. John G. McNary, principal of Grammar School 83, in East 110th street, died yesterday at his home of heart disease. He had been principal of the school for sixteen years. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Joseph Clement died in San Francisco yes-terday, aged 82 years. Death was due to in-juries from a fall. He was a New Yorker, and for forty years was Searcher of Records in San Francisco.

Francisco.

James Loughran, a brother of the President of the Manufacturers' National Bank in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 441 Broadway, Williamsburgh, in his 05th year.

The Hon. Horace A. Taylor, for many years County Judge of Franklin county and a prominent lawyer, died at Malone yesterday morning.

William T. Tinsley, editor and publisher of the Lyons, N. Y., Republican, is dead.

Barrett Will Get the Nomination. Boston, March 20.-Speaker William E. Barrett won the fight for the Republican choice of

a candidate to succeed Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge in the Seventh Massachusetts district by securing the Charlestown delegates to-night. Mayor E. B. Hayes of Lynn was his to-night. Mayor E. B. Hayes of Lynn was his only opponent.

Mr. Barrett will go into the Convention with 57 votes and Mr. Hayes will have 5.2. The Democrats are talking of nominating Dr. William Everett. Mr. Lodge's opponent. Any witness Democrat in the district who can unite the Democratic factions will have enough licubilizan support to make Mr. Barrett hustle, in spite of the fact that the Republicans have a nominal clurality of 2,000 in the district. Mr. Barrett has never yet been defeated, however.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

George Cruze, aged 75, living alone near Chary, N. Y., was lorried to death in his log but yesterday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. Item in the Adkrimdacks are reported to be in poor condition. The heavy showfuls and the severity of me wanter have deprived them of their usual supply

the winter have deprived them of their usual supply of food.

Bislop William Ingraham Kip of the California Episcopal diocese is dying at his forme in San Francisco. The physicians have no lope of the liamous recovery. He is 25 years old.

Miss Margaret Maroney, an elderly and much respected maiden lady of Piermont. N. Y., went away from her home on Monday, and no trace of her can be found; neither can any cause be assigned for her strange disappearance.

The carding and spiuming, packing stock, and boiler buildings belonging to the plant of the Camden, disting Company, in the village of Camden, oneida country, were burned yesterfuly afternoon. The min building was saved. The loss is estimated at from \$10,0001 to \$10,000.

Charles F. Tomes, local manager for the American Preserver's Company, Buffalo, has disappeared, leaving a letter confessing that he is a detaulier. The amount of his shortage is placed at somewhere the tween \$10,000 and \$20,000. Tomes has been living extravaganity and playing the lorses and the bucket shops.

Coroner Vawinkie of Osweso went to North Yolney.

Coroner Vowintie of Oswego went to North Volney resterday to exhume the body of Charles Parkhurst, a farmer, who died in April, 1892, and whose death, it is believed, was caused by poison administered to him during his last illness. If evidence of poison is found Ars. Parkhurst and a farm hand, James Howen, with be called upon by the authorities to explain.

Horatio N. Miller, 80 years old, was burned to death on Tuesday atternoon at his home on Snyder Hill, three miles from Cortiand, N. E. It to believed that the citting of the cid man changin fire while he was fixing a fire in his bedroom. Miller leaves two children, one a son, who lived with him, and a married daughter residing in Singhamton.

WHEAT BOBS UP AND DOWN.

A DAY OF GREAT EXCITEMENT OF THE CHICAGO BOARD.

The Market Forced Up to 80 1-2 Cents and Breaks in a diffy to 75 3-4-Twenty Mile lion Bushels Offered at Once-A Few Men Make a Lot of Money, but Many Small Speculators are Neatly Shaken One. CHICAGO, March 20. -One of the biggest deals

of the year was carried out in the wheat pit of

the Board of Trade to-day. By clever work on the part of a clique, of which John a Michael Cudahy are supposed to be the heads. wheat was forced up to 82% cents. At this price the other traders were eager to ecure it, and while they were wildly buying all that was offered, the brokers of the clique unloaded between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bashds. When this was discovered, the traders were as cruzy to sell as they had been to buy, and in a few minutes the price broke ? cents, falling by successive movements of 1, cent to 75% cents, where it closed. By the deal it is said that the members of the effque-cleared over \$100,000. At the high price of the day Cudahy, who is the boss of the bull-clique, doled out 1,000,000 bushels to Orr. another 1,000,000 to Phillips, and about 2,000. "shorts" in lots of 100,000 to 200,000 bushple.
After this the market broke in thirty minutes to 80% cents, and then took a rest.

Shortly after the noon hour the bulls again

began to offer wheat, and they offered it so

Shortly after the noon hour the bulls again began to offer wheat, and they offered it so rapidly and is such quantities through a dozen or more brokers that the market could not take care of it. From 89% cents it want to 75% cents in less than two minutes, assisted by a host of stop loss orders that the dealine uncovered. This move was engineered by the bull clique to shake out the "tallers on," and it proved a wonderfully successful one, as scores of the small speculators were whole out without a chance for their white aller. This result accomplished, the bulls let the market rebound, which it did with as much rapidity as it went down, and within five minutes from the time of the break wheat was back to 73 cents.

That to-day's deal is the only one planned by the Cudahy syndicate is not believed by any one. They have already acquired control of the 11,000,000 bushels of contract wheat in the elevators here, and are prepared to pay for as much more if the neople who have wheat in Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis and other places can find storage room for that amount here. Armour & Co, and other elevator wheat. They are also chartering vessels in the river to make room for more wheat. They are also chartering vessels in Milwaukee and elsewhere to come down here and receive some of the grain they are lower than his wheat sold at in Chicago this morning. It can be bought in St. Louis for 17 cents less, and in Duluth 18% cents below the Chicago value for May delivery. Even New York cash wheat is 8 cents ner bushel below the price May wheat sold at in Chicago this morning. It can be bought in St. Louis for 18 cents less, and in Duluth 18% cents below the Chicago value for May delivery. Even New York cash wheat is 8 cents ner bushel below the price May whent sold at here to-day.

These are the inducements which are spuiring up the elevator proprietors to get rid of everything else and keep their space for wheat. The storage capacity here is equal to about 30,000,000 bushels. Here histors of capital are arrayed against

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M.-1:00, 401 Greenwich street, Charles Wilkins lamage \$400; extended to 57 Beach street, Lizzie

damage \$400; extended to 57 Beach street, Lizzie Nuity and Annie Hart, damage \$3,000; 5:20, 401 Greenwich street, Charles Wilkins, damage alight: 1048, 78 West Ninty-eighth street, J. O'Neill, no damage: 10:50, 47 West Third street, Hose Walls, damage \$100: 10:50, 47 West Party-third street, William Abernathy, damage \$5:00: 11:50, 500 East Sixteenth street, Samuel Reinherdt, damage \$5.

P. M.—2:00, 102 Barclay street, John Cranix and James A. Bavideon, damage \$3,500; 3:00, 418 First avenue, William Spindler, damage \$25; 5:00, 418 First avenue, William Spindler, damage \$25; 5:00, 5:00, bitmany 7:00 Fifth avenue, theorge Keinp, no damage: 9:22, 104 Kast Thirty-second street, Edward King, damage \$25; 9:55, chimney, 10 Cherry street, no damage.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There were 171 deaths for the twenty-four bours end-Charles H. Green has been appointed salesman for the Academy of Design in succession to the late George II. Galt. Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court deniet yes terday the motion to strike from the calendar the action for divorce by Joshua Mann against Eva L.

Mann.
Eugene A. McGraw, shipping clerk for the millinery
firm of L. P. Hollander & Co. was held for trust at the
Jefferson Market vourt yesterday for stealing about
\$1,000 worth of goods from his employers. The managers of the Produce Exchange have forwarded a memorial to the Legislature protesting against the removal of the canal boot basin from the East River to the North River above Forty-accordained.

East River to the North River above Forty-accord street.

Samuel Jenkowsky of 25 Files street, who was employed as a porter by A. Reller A to, cleak manufacturers at 65 and 67 Streene street, was held in \$1,000 bail in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for stealing \$1,000 worth of goods from the firm.

John Farrell, 20 years old, who lives at 2.237 Second avenue and is a Breman on a tugboat, fell off the from platform of Third avenue can near 123d street land night. The wholes passed over his right arm, creating it body. Farrell was taken to Harlem Hospital.

arrosted.

Belden F. Hyatt, formerly commandant of the Peakshill Mulitary Academy, and afterward of the milliang achoois at Comwalton the Hulson, and at Ruslyn, L. I. who was arrested on Thesday for passing worthless checks and was remanded in Jefferson Market Court was arraigned again there yesterday and again remanded. manded.

Annie Brown, a handsomely dressed woman, 20 year old, of 145 Henry street, Brooklyn, was arrested is May's atternoon for shoplitting. The firm's detectives saw her take articles valued should \$15. In the Tombs Police Court yearday the prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held in \$300 ball for trial in the Special Prisoner was held to the specia

" Female Sufferers,-

"Hear me. "Many times I wished I was dead before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com. bound.

"I was discouraged, brokenhearted. I was, so ill with fe male trouble I could not walk or stand, and shad to be as-

sisted to my feet when arising from a chair Mark whirled, and back ached, but worst of all was that awful crowding-down feeling in my

abdomen. "A friend told me of the Vegetable Compound; here faith won mine, and now I am well. Oh! how can I return

thanks to Mrs. Pinkham! "Every woman troubled with " uterus or womb troubles can be cured, for it cured me, and will them." - Mrs. Kerhaugh Juniata St., Nicetown, Pa.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence.
Lypia E. Penenau Men. Co., Lysis, Man.
Liver Pills, 25 cours.